THE SPANISH CHAINS

The State Department and Dr. Howard.

CONNECTICUT AND THE DEMOCRACY.

LABOR REFORMERS LOOKING UP.

Curious Course of the Robeson Investigating Committee.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The Spite of the Wisconsin Land Lobby.

## THE QUARTERMASTERS' TROUBLES.

The American Citizen in Spanish Chains Dr. Heward's Case. Secretary Fish has sent Mr. Adee, our Charge d'Affairs at Madrid, an energenc despatch upon the case of Dr. Howard, who, at the date of the latest official advices, was in chains, with shaven head, in a Spanish prison at Havaga, awaiting deportation to the penal settlements for twenty years. This vigorous action of the Secretary is due to several causes, chief among them, perhaps, pressure in the Cabinet from those advisers of the President who have opposed and lamented the weakness of our Cuban policy. General Torbert, the America Consul General at Havans, spurred to the verge of dipiomatic indiscretion by indignation arising from his nearer presence to the atroctites and insults of the Spanish-Cuban officials, has gailed the State Department by expres-sions that did not come here in the numbered despatches addressed to the Secretary of State. He has been admonished to be more reserved in his censure of inings that cannot be rightly judged by one not conversant with the reasons of State that control the diplomatic intercourse of the government with other countries. Besides this the relatives and friends of Dr. howard in this country have been exceedingly active in his behalf, and have been careful to anticipate and remove every objection impending or raised in the Department which would prevent or weaken the claims of the aged convict to the full protection of this government. The evidence against the Doctor is declared by the Consul General to be of the weakest and most insufficient character, as will appear when the papers are tent to Congress. It is the impression rather than the belief at the Department that the Spanish government will waive technicalities and release prisoner as an act of friendliness towards the United States, at the same time banishing him from prove to be as intractable as on other occasions, shere will be no necessity of pushing the matter to the proof is not clear that Dr. Howard has not unhis American citizenship by acts of omission of commission, tending to show that he has in intent abandoned the legitimate purposes of naturaliza-tion. Should the case take this turn it is far from certain that the Secretary will be sustained in

The Democratic Congressional Committee and Connecticut-The Pussive Pelley. The Democratic Congressional Committee to-day had a meeting for the purpose of discussing the political situation and mapping out a plan of action. The principal subject considered was the Connecticut election and the prospects of the democracy in that State. It was determined to make an unusual effort to carry that election, and to that end the committee decided to send a num-ber of their best speakers there. Mr. Voorhees and others are to take the field early next week.

The general political situation was discussed, and although no definite action was taken, the tenor of opinions advanced were in favor of a coalition. A prominent democrat of the House, who has just returned from the West, said that the feeling in favor of a passive policy is very strong.

The Labor Reformers.

The gentlemen engineering the labor reform movement have established a headquarters on Louisiana avenue, and are actively preparing for this campaign. They are daily in communication with Judge Davis, and say they are receiving much encouragement from all quarters. The money necessary for the campaign is rapidly coming in, they say, and all looks well. They scout the idea of Parker's withdrawing and the nomination of Fen ton or Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention. They declare that the ticket as presented will go before the country for support, whether it receives further

The Robeson Investigation.

A good deal of discussion has taken place in regard to the examination of Mr. Robeson. Mr. Dana's appearance before the committee was unex-pected. It was thought he would appear only by counsel. His declaration that if the Secretary was aggrieved he had his reinedy in a libel suit was regarded by the administration people as an abandonment of the gravamen of his charges. On the other hand. Mr. Dana's friends say that he took this cours to have a wider range of investigation and make an to have a wider range of investigation and make an assault upon the Department of a more effective character. The course of the committee in asking Dana and Robeson to appear by counsel is severely criticised by the irrends of the Secretary. They say that the whole thing is unusual; that it was not done when Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Creswell and Mr. Belknap were examined. They regard Mr. Dana as simply a witness, who should have given his tes-timony and retired. Mr. Robeson does not feel that he can with dignity take any part in an investigation by his counsel, as he may at any time be called

to answer the charge of any nowspaper.

The President says that the only way is for any accused officer to throw open the whole Department and let Congress investigate in any way it pleases. As to retaining counsel, no says there are no funds at the disposal of the Secretary to pay counsel, and the salaries of the Cabinet officers do not permit them to indulge in many legal luxuries. The Secretary will perhaps send a communication to the Chairman, taking this ground; but the matter is in abeyance and no action has been agreed upon. One suggestion is that Mr. Freilinghuysen and Mr. Butler will be asked to attend the committee and represent the Secretary. The act of the committee in resent the Secretary. The act of the committee in permitting private counsel to appear as a kind of prosecuting officer with the President as defendant and the committee as a grand jury is regarded as a yiolation of the privileges of the House, and it is said that some of the members will call attention to it on Monday as a question of privilege. The whole matter has assumed an interesting phase and

will lead to a sharp discussion.

The Quartefinastics Quarrels. The House Military Committee had for considera-tion to-day the Senate bull relating to appointments made in the Quartermasters' Department of the made in the Quartermasters' Departm army under the reorganization act of 1866, and gave a final hearing to both sides by counsel. Generals Ingalis, R. O. Tyler, Rufus Saxton, Wm. Nyas and other officers were present. The contestants for the grades filed by Ingalis, Tyler and others gave up their claim that long and continuous law, regulation and usage sustained their position, and vested their case on a regulation of 1857, repealed in 1863, and acknowledged by an act of Congress in 1866. On the side of the officers now holding the grades several new points of law and fact were adduced, and their case was materially strengthened by the hearing granted to-day. The opposition to the Senate bill arises from the circumstance that, Mough it was introduced as a compromise measure.

WASHINGTON. a construction is placed on it now that was never assented to by the officers whom it would injuriously affect by lowering their relative rank with other officers of their corps, and which was not under-stood when the but was before the Senate. The military Committee can be ready to report in a few days, but may wait for the forthcoming opinion of the Attorney General to the President upon the whole vexed question of the law of appointment

and promotion in the army.

The Wisconsin Land Labby Preparing to

Some of the people interested in the Bayfield and St. Croix job, now here from Wisconsin, being de-termined to expose the alleged complicity of the Northern Facilic Railroad with the efforts to defeat their land grant, are preparing a statement of the nabilities that have been incurred by the Northern Pacific in the purchase and lease of Northwestern railroa'is. It is possible that both parties will come to grief in the end. The Wisconsin men, however, assert that they have it in their power to ruin the Northern Pacific, and they threaten to exert that power unless the opposition to the bill is with-drawn. They talk about millions of dollars as hav-ing been stolen by the Northern Pacific "Ring" althe Dakota division of the road have been let and sub-let in such a way that another million and a half will mure to the profit of the directors or their agents at the expense of the bondholders. These agents are understood to be lobbyists, King, the ter of the House, and D. Harrison, of St. Paul. When their statement is prepared they will submit it to the Pacific Railroad Committee of the

The report on the condition of the Consular ser-vice of the United States oy Mr. Keim, agent of the United States for the examination of Consular affairs, about to be submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President for transmission to Congress, gives the following flattering general ex-Secretary Boutwell as compared with the same dur-ing the years 1858, 1859 and 1865:—

Total amount of deficiency paid by the Treasurer of the United States......,\$167,167 Total amount of salaries paid for 196 Con-

Total amount of deficiency paid by the the rebellion the presence of English privateers on Consulates. During the same period, also, and since, the amount of salary attached to certain Consulates was increased by act of Congress.

Total amount of fees received from 186 

Total amount of excess of fees over sums pand for salaries and loss by exchange. \$73,706 1871. Total amount of fees received from 184 Con-

Total amount of excess of fees over sums paid for saiaries and loss by exchange.. \$147,619 Statement showing the amount expended by Con-

American seamen, the money received by said offi-cers for extra wages, &c., and the loss by exchange incurred by them in drawing for balances due them during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1859, 1965, 1870 and 1871, also the commerce of the United States by registered tonnage, sail and steam, em ployed in navigation, exclusive of licensed and enrolled vessels, for the corresponding years, compiled from the report of the Register of the Treasury:

1859.

Total amount of disbursements by Consular contracts.

Total amount of deficiency paid by the Treasurer of the United States. \$222,469
Registered sail tonnage. 2,414,654
Registered steam tonnage. 92,748

Total amount of disbursements by Consular officers and loss by exchange. \$81,503
Total amount of extra wages, &c., received by Consuls. \$9,038

otal amount of deficiency paid by the Treasurer of the United States...... \$44,470 Total tonnage...... 1,516,800

Total amount of disbursements by Consular onters and loss by exchange. \$62,312

Total amount of extra wages, &c., received by Cousuls. 30,729 Total amount of dedelency paid by the Treasurer of the United States....... \$31,583

A Sub-Pacific Cable.

General T. Van Buren, President of the American and East India Telegraph Company, was before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning advocating Lis little scheme for the construction of a telegraph line to connect the Pacific and Asiatic by cable. He was modest in his desires for and, asking only that the government make the surveys and lay the cables, and then protect them with the naval forces from injury.

Indian-Swindling Traders.

General George B. Hazens was this morning before the House Committee on Military Affairs in re-lation to post trade among the Indians. He de-ciared the present system radically defective, and proposed that a council of administration, to consist of army officers on duty at the post, have the sist of army officers on duty at the post, have the power to recommend for appointment post traders, and to fix their price. He said the grossest imposition was now practised upon the Indians by many of these traders. The committee will probably render a bill in accordance with General Hazens' ideas.

der a bill in accordance with General Hazens' ideas.

Paying for Piscientare.

Professor Bayard and Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine, were before the House Committee on Appropriations this morning asking an appropriation of of \$15,000 for the protection and propagation of

The Interoceanic Canal Commission. The Commission appointed by the President, con-sisting of General Humphries, Professor Pierce and for an interoceanic canal, will not organize until the Secretary of the Navy is prepared to submit the reports, now in his possession, of the work already accomplished by surveying expeditions of the navy. The Tehuantepeo route is not considered practi-

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to

the senate to-day:—
David Hadior, Agent for the Pottawatomie Indians in Kansas; M. P. Freeman, Receiver of Public Moneys at Elico, Nev.; George L. Beat, Pension Agent at Portland, Me.; Reuben Reynolds, Receiver of Public Moneys at Detroit, Mich.

Registers of Land Offices—John S. Mayhugh, at Elico, Nev., A. Campbell, at Marquette, Mich.; William A. Newton, at Detroit, Mich.

Revenue Appointments.

The following appointments of internal revenue gaugers were made to-day:—
P. O. Roberts, Fifth Tennessee district; Edmund S. Farmer, First Ruode Island; Heary A. Allen, Fifth Massachusetts; John Crebs, Twentieth Pennessee

Settlers in California. The President has signed the act granting preimption rights to settlers in California.

Revenue Offenders in New Orleans.

The rapid increase of cases in the United States District Court of New Orleans against persons charged with violating the internal revenue laws has made it necessary for the Attorney General to appoint Robert Entcheson Assistant to District At-

torney Beckwith, whose duty it will be to attend xclusively to this class of car

Maryland's Alleged Defaulting Collect The amount of the defalcation of General Daniel Stanton, ex-Collector of the Fifth Maryland district, so far as ascertained, was reported to-day by Supervisor Fulton to be \$20,000. Experts are still engaged in examining his books, with a probability

Personn', Ex-Governor Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersev, is in the city, at the Ariington.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the
Pennsylvania Raiiroad, is again at the capital. General R. O. Tyler, United States Army, is at the

### ITALIAN OPERA-"RAMLET."

After months of weary waiting and anxious expectation the long promisel opera of "Hamlet," the work of M. Ambroise Thomas, was brought out last night at the Academy of Music, before one of the largest audiences of the season. Miss Nilsson deserves credit for thus fulfilling in every detail the terms of her engagement with the public, and to her own persistent exertions the honor of placing this much-talked-of work on the American stage is due. The opera, to speak from first impressions has one scene—the maduess and death of Opheliawhich will live and take a place among the bes works of the Italian, French or German school; but the rest of the opera is by no means up to even the average standard of these works. The first fatal defect of the opera is in the libretto, in which MM. Carré and Barrier succeed in buriesquing Shakspeare to an unlimited extent. The Bard of Avon has received rough usage before at the hands Zingarelli, Vaccal, Bellini and Gounod have set Romeo and Juliet" to music, each version being entirely different as far as the handling of the tragedy is concerned. Rossini transformed "Othello" and Berlioz patched portions of "Much Ado About Nothing" together. Then the unetuous Faistaff has been tortured worse than at Herne's oak by the librettists of Salteri, Nicolai, Adam a Balfe, M. Thomas, the composer of "Hamlet," in-troduced Faistaff, Shakspeare and Queen Elizabeth lesques ever written, known under the title of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Scarcely absurd is the idea of making poor Polonius and the Queen accessories absurd is the idea of making poor old Polomus and the Queen accessories to the murder of Hamict's father, introducing a ballet to assist at Ophelia's deam and giving very oddly arranged selections from the original dialogue. For instance, the magnificent solitoque reads thus in the instetto:—"To be or not, to die, to sieep, to dream; mystery!" Still MM. Carré and Barner are not the only people who failed to present Snakspeare in an intelligent form in a libratic. Composers should let these works alone and follow the example of alegerbeer, who positively refused to touch any of the great poet's works. Regarding the music, it is in general a strange patchwork of Meyerbeer, Amber, Gounod, Wever and Verd, with a lew Scandinavian airs thrown in. The opera was first produced in Paris on March e, 1833, with aliew Scandinavian airs thrown in. The opera was first produced in Paris on March e, 1833, with Mile. Nilsson as Ophelia, M. Faure as Hamlet, M. Collin as Laertes, Mine. Gueymard as the Queen and M, B. Ival as the King. In the following year Nilsson, Sinico, Santley and Baggiolo sang it at Covent Garieli, London, and when Miss Nilsson came to America it was represented in London by Mile. Sessi as Ophelia, Mile. Therjens as the Queen and Colognia as Hamlet. But the Swedish songstress and monotonous character of the music made it almost intolerable. Last might the cast was as follows:—Ophelia, Mile. Nilsson; the Queen, Mile. Carry, Hamlet, M. Barre; the King, M. Jamet; Laertes, Signor Brignolf; the Ghost, Signor Coletti. Hamlet and Ophelia are in realty the only roles worthy of note in the opera, all the others being subordinate. To speak of the music in detail. We can only mexicine some of the sources from which M. Fhomas drew his inspiration. The "Goronation March" from the "Prophet" furnished the ground for the opening march and clioras, the first scene being the coronation of the sources from which M. Fhomas drew his inspiration. The "Goronation March" from the "Prophet" furnished the ground for the opening march 

Doubt that the stars are fire,

Boubt that the sun doth move,

Doubt truth to be a liar;

But never doubt I love.

This is a solo of Hamlet, strangely reminding us of one of the selections from "Attila." It recurs very often during the opera in instrumental form and is used to mark the tove between Hamlet and ophelin. In the duet which follows many ideas are borrowed from Verd. Laertes has there his only solo, and, in fact, makes his first and last appearance in the opera. The solo was well sung by Signor Brignott, but does not call for special commendation as a composition. The courtiers then enter and sing an old derman collested and the curtain falls. The scene on the battlements (set last night with the tower from "Martha" and at the back a view from "L'Africaine") followed, and the ghost made his debut. The instrumentation of this scene is nightly dramatic, considering that "Der Freyschutz" furnished no inconsidering that "Der Freyschutz" furnished in of more represented inst night by gentiemen whose acting and singing were not of a high order of merit. The ghost was clad in armor as usual, but with the singular appendage of a long briefs, vell. mamiet's invocation, spectro infernal, is a strong, vigororis piece of delineation, for which Mr. Barre's voice was inadequate. A statety solemn theme for the 'celio of the Meyerbeer pattern succeeds the disappearance of the ghost, and this theme is repeated often during the opera, individualpendage of a long brist, vell. Hamlet's invocation, spectro injeriad, is a strong, vigorous piece of defineation, for which ar. Barre's voice was inadequate. A stately, solemn theme for the 'celio of the Meyerbeer patters succeeds the disappearance of the Rhost, and this theme is repeated often during the opera, individualizing that inquiet denizen or the other world. The third fableau is a gatdet scene which is bodily taken from the corresponding scene in 'Foust.' Opnelia here laments the indifference of Hamlet to her love in strains very like the "king of Trinle." A little of the Donizetti spirit is shown in her succeeding arna. A very interesting artisos for the Queen follows, which did not receive from Miss Cary due spirit and expression. The concus of the piayers in ints tableau is Meyerbeer in both theme and instrumentation. Hamlet then sings a common-place drinking song (shade of the divine William) and the curtain rails. A fine, surring march introduces the scene of the players before the King. The well known play of 'The Mousetrap' is entirely done in pantomime by three bailet dancers, and Hamlet accuses the King before the entire Court with the murder of his father. The flith tableau commences with the monologue, a fine specimen of Meyerbeer ish instrumentation. In this Faure made a great hit in London and Paris, but it fell without effect last night. In fact, M. Barre is not capable of sustaining such a role. The trio between Ophelia, the Queen and Hamlet, which follows, is very dramatic and well written, and was well rendered last evening. The lableau chosed swith the soche between Hamlet and his mother, in which the Ghost took a part. The sixth and last tableau, and, as we have said hefore, the best part of the opera, introduced a ballet of ten coryphees and one male dancer and the mad scene and deminer of the solene six night wrought the chorus behind the scene is night wrought the chorus behind the scene singing a Swedish melody, dominer. Ophelia, the last his magnificant of the transition of 'Ha

# BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Boiler Forty Feet Long Lited a Distance of A Hundred Feet -One Man Missing and

TRENTON, March 22, 1872. Boller No. 3 at the New Jersey Steel and Iron Works exploded to-night, at about ten o'clock. The boiler is forty feet long, and was carried one hundred feet into the blacksmith shop, which it masked into ruins. The expression was heard for

hundred feet into the blacksmith shop, which it mashed into ruins. The explosion was heard for miles.

A man named Hughes, the boiler tender, cannot, it is said, be found. The following are injured;— William Tearle, head and knee; John Buckus, hurt in the nead; John McLea, leg broken; Patrick McClier, hurt in the head. The scene is one of great confusion.

#### GRARY'S MANIFESTO.

The Pennsylvania Governor Clearing His Skirts.

THE EVANS EXPOSE

His Declaration of Innocence Backed by Figures.

### STATE MILITARY BUNCOMBE.

GEARY- AS A NATIONAL CASHIER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1872. Mr. J. W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania and Eldest Brother of Reform," as he somewhat ego-Evens alleged frauds. As a disinterested State document it Jeserves a place, possibly a modest one, in the archives of the Commonwealth. Geary, it is well known, rushes into print and notoriety on the slightest pretence. Fearing his constituent ught possibly misunderstand his position on the es, he has taken the trouble to sit up lights and substitute a lunch for dinner during the day, that we might write a full history of the Evans ess. He says:-

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, March 14, 1872.
To the Hon. James S. Graham, Chairman of the Committee to Investigate the Settlement of the War Claims, &c.:—
Siz.—On the 29th uttimo I had the honor to receive from you the following communication:—

SENATE CHAMBER,
HARRISHURG, Ph., Feb. 28, 1872.
To His Excellency JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pe sylvania:—
I have been directed by the committee appointed to investigate the collection of the "War Claims" of the State of Pennsylvania against the National woverment, by George O. Evans, to present to you the following resolution, which was passed at a meeting of the committee, beid February 27.

was passed at a meeting of the committee, held February 27, 1872;—
Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor is most respectfully requested to communicate, at as early a day as
possible, any information in his possession relating to the
appointment and proceedings of George O. Evans, appointed State Agent pursuant to a resolution of the Leglature of March, 1897, and his subsequent appointment to
collect claims filed in the Auditor General's office, including any knowledge had of the condition of the suspendeu and disactowed cialms previous to the appointment of Mr. Evans, and of each and every report madby Mr. Evans while discharging his duties as State agent,
and the reasons on which the claims marked "suspended
and disallowed" by the Second Comptroller were afterwards
allowed, and any other information bearing on the subject.

Very respectfully,

JAMES S. GRAHAM, Chairman Committee.

In complying with the request contained in the resolution it gives me pleasure to avail myself of the coportunity thus afforded to communicate to you in detail the lacts relating to a matter about which there has been much misrepresentation and no lattle display of acrimonious feeling; regretting that the condition of my health has made an early response impossible.

which take display of acrimonious feeling; regretting that the condition of my nealth has made an early response impossible.

For several months past my name has been associated with vigue but unfounded rumors iclating to these public claims. Conscious, however, of the integrity of all my actions in the discharge of my official duties, I feit it due to myself and the honored position I occupy to decline all controversy on the subject, and I therefore remained silent in the midst of inference all controvers on the subject, and I therefore remained silent in the midst of inference all controvers on the subject, and I therefore remained silent in the midst of inference and it therefore remained silent in the midst of inference in the midst and truthful history of the facts, when I had an opportunity of presenting them officially, would corrected.

In communicating under these circumstances the information asked for by your resolution, it will be necessary to go back and examine the matter from the beginning, so that a clear understanding may be had of the various facts and incidents as they have arisen and presented themselves in the history of these Jaims.

Having indulged in his usual amount of buncombe the musicious Geary proceeds to give the figures, thus:—The obligation of the State to the United States for the direct tax became fixed and sett.ed, so that the claims of the national government against the State and admitted by it amounted to \$2,554,719 33, made up as follows:—

I. Seutember 19, 1861, money obtained from the United States by themy D. Moore, State Trea-

Against this large claim on the part of the national government the State heid vouchers ior war expenditures which entitled it to claim, under the act of Congress of the 27th July, 1861, from the United States, the expenses incurred for enrolling, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting troops employed in aiding to suppress the insurrection. These vouchers, as may readily be conceived—consideries the circumstances under which the expenses were incurred—were in great consideries the circumstances under which the expenses were incurred—were in great consideries. Fully impressed, however, with the importance of having the claims based upon ine vouchers so held presented for settlement to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury of the United States, Governor Curtin, acting upon what he deemed the necessary authority devolved upon him by act of congress, July 27, 1861, appointed a member of his staf, Lieutenant Colonel Morton McMichael, as special agent, detailed to attend to this important duty.

[Colonel McMichael thereupon prepared and filed on March 1, 1862, applayed. The United States to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
For expenses incurred previous to July 27, 1861, in enrol-ling, transporting, subsisting, and equipping troops to aid in suppressing the present insurrection against the United States.

RECAPITULATION.
Quartennaster's Department, Abstract A. Quartenmaster's Department, Abstract A.
Summary.
Expenditure under act of Assembly, 12th April, 1361;
Abstract A. a. Clothing manufactured
by the State of Pennsylvania. \$137,246 56
Abstract A. b. Coothing and equipment. 4c. 186,663 76
Expenditures under act of Assembly,
18th of May, 1861;
Abstract A. c. Clothing and equipment. 170,834 61
Expenditures under act of Assembly,
18th Nay, 1861;
Atstract A. d. Clothing and equipment. 257,628 74
Abstract A. c. Miscolianeous clothing. 24,333 44
Abstract A. c. Miscolianeous clothing. 24,333 44

Transportation and Telegraph Department, Abi

Subsistence Department, Abstract C. Summary.
Fig. 12, 1861:— of Assembly, 

supressing the present rebellion against the government of the United States.

ACCOUNT NO. 2.

Recognitulation.

Quartermaster's General's Department, Abstract A.

Bunmary.

Abstract A F. Clothing and equipment. \$179,354 80

Abstract A H. Miscellaneous expenditures.

Transportation Department, Abstract B.

Summary.

Abstract B. e. Transportation of troops and munitions of war.

Abstract B. F. Telegraphic services.

\$401.074 73

Abstract B. F. Telegraphic services.

\$401.074 73

Abstract B. B. Recruiting and incidental expenses.

Subsistence Department, Abstract C.—Summary.

Abstract C. c. subsistences in kind.

Abstract C. d. subsistences in kind.

Abstract C. d. subsistences in kind.

4. Subsistence Department, Abstract C.—Summary.

Abstract C. Boarding troops, incidentals.

15,143 67

Adjusant General, a Department
Abstract D. Summary
Abstract D. a. arms, accourrements,
fr. 11,481 89
Abstract D. b. Diabursements as Fay
master General, Fa.
Voucher No. 5,778. Pay of Governer's
Staff, etc.

Surgeon-General's Department Abstract E.
Abstract F. a. Medicines, Surgical Instruments,
&c.

Ac ... Pay of Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, Abstract F.... This statement was accompanied by letters from Governor Curtin and Auditor General Cochran certifying to its correctness, and stating that forther accounts would claim reimbursement for future expenditures and for such previous expenditures accound not then be included because the claims had not been presented to the accounting office of the State.

291,525 58

THE APPOINTMENT OF EVANS.

Having given the amount of claims of the of Pennavivania Governor Gears comes to be

pointment of George O. Evans as special agent. He begins by quoting a resolution from Mr. Davis. March 22.—Mr. Davis. Irom Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was committed resolution No. 381, entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a special agent to collect disallowed and suspended claims against the United States," reported the same as committee.

The resolution was before the Legislature for a period of twenty-one days, and it received full and careful consideration. Through all the stages of its progress it has the unanimous support of each House. Indeed, the only opposition from any quarter, so far as I am advised, to making an attempt to settle the accounts at washington was from Mr. William H. Kemble, then State Treasurer. He frequently and persistently urged upon me the fact of the claims having been disallowed and suspended, and not having been disallowed the fact of the fact of the renewed agriculture, and the only result therefore, of the renewed agriculture, which was then stated to be "upwards of two millions of dollars, with five years' interest the geon."

My conviction, however, was already exflained—that in the interest of the State a settlement of these financial differences was imperatively demanded. If therefore considered that the State was bound, if justice so required, to pay in money the "two millions and upwards of dollars."

During the pendency of the resolution Mr. George O. Evans, of Philadelphia, was introduced to me,

saidin shoud not exceed ten per centum of the amount thus collected.

At the time there was not to my knowledge any objection or unfavorable criticism upon it by any individual, or from any portion of the newspaper press of the State. There was no concealment on the part of any one. The claims then on file were "suspended and disallowed," and their settlement and collection was quite as problematical at that time as are the "liquidation and determination" of the amount of suspended and outstanding claims, amounting to \$551,740 os, now on file at Washington, yet to be collected.

He then quotes at length the resolution appointing Evans as the collector of the claims. He says, EXACTED FROM RVANS AN AGREEMENT AND BOND.

Evans as the collector of the claims. He says, I therefore

Exacted prom Evans an agreement and bond, both of which were entered into by the latter. By the agreement Evans obligated himself to forthwith pay over to the State Treasurer all monies which he might be able to collect less the commission allowed. To make semi-annual reports to the State Treasurer, and amusi reports to the sum of \$10,000. The bond of Evans was signed by himself and Thomas Woods and John F. Graff, and witnessed by M. J. Evans and Agnes Evans.

It is easy for parties actuated by motives very different from what appears on their tace, to come forward now and, by ignoriny the facts and surrounding circumstances at the time, endeavor to missead the public in reference to the understanding at the date of these instruments. These claims had been filed in Washington in March and June, 1862. They had been carefully examined with the account-paying vonchers in the Third Auditor's and Second Comproller's departments, where they were entirely disallowed and suspended, with the exception of \$112.50.

The report of the Third Auditor was made on November I, 1865, and that of the Second Comproller on February 2, 1896. The sheets of difference showing the House suspended and disallowed were received by Governor Curtin, May 23, 1866, but no action was taken thereon by any of the State authorities before I entered on my onlicial duties,

Whatever any one may now say in the light of the present result of these claims when negation at the time with a lite information I coule obtain, and the feelings and convictions of the Treasurer, Mr. Kemble; and every member of the Legislature with whom I conversed expressed the opinion that no large sum of the State proceeded on appointment.

Ar. Evans reported to me in May, 1867. The

result surprised me much-more, indeed, than I can now express. Claims which were looked on in all succertly as comparatively worthless proved in his hands to be possessed of great value. At last the large debt of the Commonwealth to the national government was paid in full—a re-

value. At last the large debt of the Commonwealth to the national government was paid in full—a result the accomplishment of which was highly creditable to the special agent.

He had succeeded at that time in obtaining a liquidation and determination by the accounting officers of the national government of the claims of the State to the extent of \$1,989, 115 52, as certified by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury in the terms following:—

The State of the national government of the accounts of the State of rennsylvonia. No. 3.333, made in this office in the month of April. 1867, the sam of \$1,889,115 22, heretofore suspended and disallowed, has been allowed and jassed to the credit of the State on explanations made and fied by George O. Evans, Eq., special agent appointed for the settlement of the war claims of Pennsylvania.

A. M. BRODHEAD, Comptroller, THE CLAIMS THUS LIQUIDATED and determined to the amount certified by the Comptroller secured to the State the rebatement of fitteen per cent on the quota of the direct tax amounting to \$202,007 90.

The amount so liquidated was collected by Mr. Evans, and d.sposed of by him as follows:—Amount of myldstion as certified by Comptroller.

Evans, and d.sposed of direct tax \$1,946,719 33

1887, May S. repaid cash ad-112 59 605,887 50 Retained by agent an ac-78,516 89 684,404 89 

During the year 1867 and 1868 Mr. Evans gave his attention to the collection of the bilance of the claims remaining suspended and disallowed, and effected a further settlement on October 27. 1868, to the extent of \$105,651 40. Mr. Evans being expressly authorized by the joint resolution of the Legislature to collect the claims, and being commissioned to do so in accordance with the authority of that resolution this sum of \$105,651 40 was paid to him by the Treasury at Washington and applied by him to the payment of his commissions. Upon receiving this payment Mr. Evans' account for commissions as stated by him stood thus:—
Commission of ten per cent on collections made—
May 2, 1877, on \$1,989,151 82.

Total commission to Ortober 1868.

Evan's 21857, on \$1,989,151 46.

Total commission to Ortober 1868.

Balance of commissions due, as claimed by Mr. Evans.

Evans.
Alter the settlement so made on October 27,

the claims of the State filed against the National Government stood thus :--\$2,118,419 83 Total... 

Balance of claims as filed, suspended and disallowed. \$25,599 58 In the month of June, 1869, I was informed by Mr. Evans that, after a careful examination made by him of the accounts filed in Washington and the Annual Reports of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer for a series of years, there existed other State claims which had never been filed at Washington.

They consisted of disbursements for quartermasters' stores, transportation, and telegraphic accounts, and sums paid under the acts of Assembly, April 16, 1862, and April 22, 1863, passed to provide for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims.

The Governor reviews at some length the pros and coms of this very celebrated case, and continues in detail the history of the collection and receipts of moneys by the State Treasurer. It is difficult to conceive how the State can recover anything from sir. Evans, who has, so far as proved, retained only his legitimate commissions.

Mr. Evans, who has, so far as proved, retained only his legitimate commissions.

EVANS DYING.

It is stated that Mr. Evans at the present time is dying in Brooklyn from curonic diarrheea; that he is penniless; that the proceeds of his speculation have long ago been divided among a certain ring of politicians, and Mr. Robert H. Strachan, member of Assembly from Newburg, N. Y. His counsel with two physicians, alone know of his wherea-bouts; and, finally, that no one can reach him, and all this fuss and first class excitement might just as well be stopped now, as in all probability Mr. Evans will never recover from als present illness, and in such a case what will Pennsylvania do about it?

### Personal Intelligence.

Judge Samuel F. Rice, of Monty omery, Ala, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. T. W. Williams, Cultor of the Messenger, of Mil

wankee, W. .. Is at the Firth Avenue Hotel. Chief Justice John McClure, of Arkansas, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Colonel George A. Mills, of Baltimore, is sojourn

ing at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. Thomas McGreavy, a member of the Canadian

Parliament from Quebec, is stopping at the Gilsey Lieutenant Commander F. E. Cnadwick, of the United States Navy, has taken quarters at the

Brevoort House. Ex-Mayor E. D. Briggs, of Springfield, Mass.,

Hotel. General W. T. Clark, member of Congress from

Texas, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Cotonel William, H. Stewart is at the New York

Hotel. The Colonel has been retired from the business of sugar refining, in connection with which his name has been so well known for a number of years, the greater part of which time he has resided

in Paris, France.
Judge J. T. Abbott, of Boston, is sojourning at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachu setts, reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening.

A. B. Mullett, Consulting Architect of the Treasury Department, arrived from Washington at the Aston House last evening.
United States Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Dela-

ware, the democratic member of the Custom House Investigation Committee, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.

Governor Ito, Minister from Japan, and six subordinate officers of the Japanese Embassy, left the St. Nicholas Hotel on their return home on Thurs

day evening. A Japanese official named Soughwars left the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening to join the Embassy in Washington. This official was for several years in Europe studying its institutions and fitting himself to aid in the introduction into Japan of their beat features in accordance with the plans of the Mikado' counsellors. He has been here for some weeks, having been recalled to give the benefit of his experience to the Embassy which he has now gone to

# THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MATCH 23—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Cast Twenty-four Hours.

An area of rain has extended from the Western Gulf States eastward to the South Atlantic Coast; ginia, New Jersey, Lake Eric and the upper lakes, Rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather is now prevailing throughout the Ohio Valley. Probabilities.

The area of snow will extend eastward over the Middle States and Southern New England States to-night, and over the latter on Saturday. Rising barometer, falling temperature, northwesterly winds and clearing weather will extend eastward thence to Northern Florida, and on Saurday over the South Atlantic and Western Middle States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Avanue and Gulf coasts.

Snow is reported from Cairo, Davenport, Cincinnati, Duluth, Escanaba, Indianapolis, Keokuk, Iowa; Leavenworth, Knoxville. Marquette, Memphis, Milwaukee, Nashville, St. Paul, and St. Louis, Mo.

Milwankee, Nashville, St. Panl, and St. Louis, Mo. Rain has fallen at Augusta, Ga., Galveston, Snreveport, Vicksburg, and Savanuah. The rainfail at Vicksburg is reported one inch and forty-four hundredtas. A storm of sleet has succeeded the snow of this moraing at Davenport. Threatening weather is reported, at last advices, from Charleston, Chicago, Grand Haven, Jacksonville and Norfolk. The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year,

parison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Bullding:—

1871, 1872, 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872

THREATENED TYPOGRAPHICAL STRIKE IN Tonoxro, Canada, March 22, 1872.

The Typographical Society of Toronto, acting in concert with the National Labor League of the United States, have served notices on the Toronto printers that a general strike will take place on the 1st of June, noiess the nine hour system is adopted, and there is a corresponding advance for news composition and other work. The master printers, including the publishers of all the Torouto papers with one excention, publish a card asserting their determination to resist their demands.

BAILROAD SNOW PLOUGHS WRECKED.

Sr. PAUL, Minn., March 22, 1872. A snow plough train on the Northern Pacific Ra road, consisting of three engines, became separated during a blinding snow storm, and when the forward section stopped at Hancock the aiter engine came up and telescoped two cars, killing Conductor Pitzgerald and latally injuring another man.

# SNOW BLOCKADE.

BOSTON, March 22, 1872.

The snow blockade on the European and North
American Ratiroad at last gives promise of a
speedy raising. The train which left St. John
on Thursday morning has again become stuck
in a drift at Winn, fifty-five miles above here, where
it is now (midnight) waiting the arrival, from Danforth, of the relief train with three engines. Should
no in the role frain with three engines. Should
no in the role frain with three engines. Should
no in the role frain with three engines.

EUROPEAN STRAMERS CUBA AND AMERICA HALIFAX, N. S., March 22, 1872.

The steamers America, from Havre, and Cuba, from Liverpool, arrived here last night, short of coal. Cunard & Co. will supply the Cuba, but the America will have to wait for coal, the supply being detained by the snow blockade. FIRE IN CENTRALIA, MO.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1872. A special despatch from Centralia, Mo., says a fire last night descroyed the Masonic Hall, Flag's Hall, a drug store, a hardware store and a dry goods store. The loss is estimated at \$35,000; par-tighty insured. This is the fourth time that Cen-tralls has been pearly destroyed by fire.